

# WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1858.

**Special Notice to Subscribers.**  
Through the kindness of agents to make return of collection for the Union, and from other sources, the books have fallen into much confusion. We are daily engaged in the labor of straightening them up, and are sending out all the accounts now apparently due. It is quite possible that we may send bills to many persons who have already settled with the agents, but as we have no other means of ascertaining the exact state of their accounts, we shall be obliged to them to reply thereto without delay. The agencies have been discontinued, and hereafter the paper will not be sent except upon advanced payment. The present confusion has its origin in the credit system, a system which we shall abandon entirely. Those persons to whom bills are sent who have already settled with the agents will please notify us, that our books may be corrected accordingly, and the proper credits be given.

**Business Notice.**  
As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed change in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all agencies for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are discontinued. No payments should be made to agents after this date, except to Mr. W. C. Leavenworth, Jr., who is authorized to make collections in Baltimore, Maryland, and Virginia.

Washington, March 25, 1858.

## THE HOUSE BILL—THE THIRD KANSAS CONSTITUTION—NEGRO AND ALIEN SUFFRAGE.

The House bill is a proposition to admit Kansas into the Union on certain conditions. The democratic party proposed her admission under the Lecompton constitution, regarding it as a legal instrument, as an emanation from the voting people of Kansas, and an expressing their will upon the terms and conditions of their organic law. Mr. Crittenden himself declared in his speech in the Senate, that the Lecompton constitution had been moulded in the form and came to Congress clothed with all the legal force of a law. But he thought there was great doubt whether, after all, it expressed the will of the people of the Territory. Upon this point there has been enough said already. We insist that it does embody the will of the voting population of that Territory; and it is incontestably true that such is the case. We then take the next step, and say that those who refused to vote, are entitled to no consideration whatever, and we now complain of the opposition that they are making martyrs of the mere malapropos, managers, and intriguers who refused to vote, claiming that they are disfranchised.

Every species of lying and misrepresentation is a greater or a lesser fraud according to its nature and purpose. Every time the republicans repeat that the non-voting people of Kansas are being deprived of their right of control by what they call forcing upon them the Lecompton constitution, they are committing a fraud. There was a time to resist; and when that time passed there could no longer be legal resistance. In this country protests are heard at the ballot-box where a proposition is capable of being submitted to that test. This whole Kansas affair has been twice legally referred to the ballot-box. Those that would be heard could speak there. The election of delegates on the 15th of June, 1857, was the time to be heard. If there were those who opposed the formation of a constitution they could be heard, if they were in the majority they could send delegates to organize and adjourn. If they desired the submission of any constitution to be framed, they might have elected delegates upon that issue. If they opposed the recognition of slavery, that was another test which they might have carried into the election to be decided by the ballot-boxes. The law of the 19th February called a convention; but the people on the 15th June, by their ballots, decided the political character and gave the political principles to the convention. Those who then refused to vote made known to the whole country their assent to the decision of the ballot-boxes upon the votes of those who did thus execute the powers of government intrusted to them.

Then we insist that legally and morally the Lecompton constitution is binding upon the people of Kansas; and if they are to be admitted at all at this time it should be under that constitution without conditions. Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Humphrey Marshall, Mr. Underwood, Mr. Gilmer, and others South, and some twenty democratic North, under the lead of Mr. Douglas and one or two insignificant democratic senators from the latter section, propose to admit Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, but requiring as a condition precedent thereto that it shall first be submitted to the people of Kansas, and be ratified by them; and if it shall be rejected, that the people of Kansas may frame a new constitution, and demand to be proclaimed as admitted by such act on their part.

Now, gentlemen, you believe, and we think you have believed all along, that your republican associates would jump into the canvass in Kansas and procure the rejection of the Lecompton instrument.

You believe that they have the power to effect this result—you know that you expect it. Well, let us then get through this part of the form and this part of the substitute, which means just nothing at all. We next come to the provisions of the substitute authorizing a new election of delegates to a constitutional convention, the framing of another organic law, its submission to and ratification by the people. We may infer that the power that rejects the present instrument will be sufficient to ratify the new one. You then have preferred, you southern gentlemen, you democrats of the North and South, to give your endorsement to what *Fin Lane* and his mad associates may do in Kansas every six months or a year in advance, by admitting the State into the Union under the present organic law. You are, then, the volunteer endorsers of the vilest band of agitators and fanatics that have ever disturbed the peace of the country. What you have endorsed may be seen, if you will look at it, in the new constitution just framed at Leavenworth city—negroes are your equals at the polls, and foreigners are admitted to vote without naturalization. This is ahead of our philanthropy and our liberality. We are against negro voting; and we submit to you, Mr. Crittenden, and to you, Mr. Humphrey Marshall, whether you are actually in favor of negro voting, and whether you are in favor of foreigners voting without naturalization? Amalgamation is the law of the future State; for it is folly to talk to us or to your constituents about conferring equal rights on the white and black races, and at the same time of degrading the latter below the former in the social scale of life. If the negroes are our equals, remove the barriers that separate us, and let us live as equals, upon the same political and social plain and under the same laws of reproduction. If there ever

was a case which, in our judgment, could be said to justify amalgamation with the least possible advantage to the negro, it is that of Kansas under the regime of Lane and his pious associates. A race below such men are surely in a most pitiable condition. Mr. Crittenden and his new associates, however, volunteer to endorse amalgamation in advance. The Leavenworth constitution is the first instalment. Mr. Crittenden is not an accommodation endorser, requiring notice of non-fulfilment, but he is a party to a compact to which he signs his name and affixes his seal, and which, in the simplicity of his nature, he sends out to Lane, who has just engineered through his amalgamation constitution at Leavenworth, to be executed by him and his negro associates in Kansas. We may say, then, without extravagance, that the proceedings at Leavenworth are explanatory of the Crittenden bill; and they are explanatory of the objects of the new Holy Alliance, all around.

Now, gentlemen, let us understand each other. Do you propose that the federal government shall endorse in advance the negro regime just now installed by the bogus constitutional convention in Kansas? That is the first instalment. The second doubtless will be that black men shall be exempt from punishment for crime, shall vote first; and that white men shall have a right to vote on a property qualification, provided they can produce certificates that they endorse with Mr. Crittenden and his associates, the great idea of the absolute equality of the two races; to assure which that the minority shall have special protection and prominence under the organic law of the future State.

If ever a trap was set and sprung upon a bevy of pigeons, we venture to say, if the birds could express their sentiments while safely secured by the net, they would address the little American rump and the score or more of democrats who have been feeding on the republican bait which has invited them to destruction somewhat after this fashion: "Gentlemen, nature has given us strong appetites and little judgment; we have gratified the former, which does not fatten us, but incurs our destruction; and we are the lords of creation, but, as we see things, you have run your necks into the halter on the strength of a bait which you all loathe, and in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die!"

## THE VOTES ON KANSAS IN THE HOUSE, AND WHAT THEY MEAN.

The republicans, without salt or pepper, swallowed the Lecompton oyster. They are willing to admit the State subject to a vote upon the constitution. The House would not reject the Senate bill; there was a decided majority of the body in favor of admission in some form. Of course the impression is, that a large majority of the House desired to get rid of Kansas. The seceding democrats certainly wished to get rid of it. The South Americans wished to get rid of it, because, as an exclusive measure of northern agitation, it was unavailable to them. All patriotic men desired to remove it from the arena of federal politics. But there were democrats and Americans who would not vote in the naked Lecompton constitution; they would bring in the State, but they would have the people to endorse the constitution first. Now, gentlemen, do you not know that you have been voting for the total rejection of Kansas? You know that the republicans, who have come nominally to your support, will, in fact, defeat your objects if you have any. They voted for the Crittenden bill that it might supersede the Senate bill, and if it passed, they knew they could get the people of Kansas to reject the whole affair. The House would not, in other words, vote for rejection; but they would vote for admission in such form as to secure the rejection of the State by the action of the people. If the virtues of the four Evangelists were embodied in the Lecompton constitution, we hold it clear, that it would still be rejected by the people of Kansas, if Mr. Seward, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Greeley, and Mr. Garrison should indicate that such a result would best promote the cause of the republicans. The House, no doubt, by a large majority, sincerely desire to remove the affair from general politics; and it is also probable that there may be nearly thirty innocent gentlemen in Congress who believe that the Crittenden amendment will effect that object. That the republicans proper are laboring under any such delusion is quite impossible. They have swallowed Lecompton, but they expect to relieve their stomachs just as soon as possible. They swallowed Lecompton to show the seceding democrats and the rump Americans how readily it might be done. That the latter expect to let the Crittenden medicine take its course and cleanse out the system is quite likely; but the republicans, no!

What we want to know is, who, beside the country generally, is to be specially cheated in this matter? We will risk a prediction in italics: Every man who voted for the Crittenden amendment expecting it to be anything different from voting for unconditional rejection, and for keeping open the whole matter, has been woefully cheated; that is, he has cheated himself in a most ridiculous way. In other words, the republicans who voted for the Crittenden amendment knew that they could get the people of Kansas to do what Congress refused to do by a large vote—reject the Lecompton constitution. Then, what has Congress actually done? They have voted that they will settle the Kansas question, and that they will keep it open; that the Lecompton constitution is a legal instrument; that the State shall be admitted into the Union under it, subject to the approval of the republican party; for it amounts to that. Who does not know, for instance, that should the republicans in caucus at Washington determine to swallow Lecompton, it would be adopted by a vote of the people of the Territory? The practical effect of the Crittenden amendment, then, is to refer the constitution to the decision of the republicans themselves. And who have done this? A half dozen members of the American party South, and three times as many democrats North! Now, we desire most respectfully to inquire of the South Americans, what object they and their constituents could possibly have in referring to the republicans (in effect) the question whether the Lecompton instrument should, or not, be approved? And you, gentlemen of the democratic party North, what object had you in making the republicans the impure to decide whether Lecompton was, or not, acceptable to the people? You need not tell us that it is referred to the people of Kansas. We know it is in name;

and you know that, in fact, the people will decide to act just as Mr. Greeley, Mr. Seward, and others tell them to act. In other words, the Crittenden amendment refers the constitution to the decision of the republicans. At least twenty members of Congress voted for it with enthusiasm under the idea that they had caught up a most capital substitute which they could wield in their behalf and by which they could settle the Kansas dispute. Poor, silly dupes! The republicans made you their tools. They trapped you just as wicked boys trap innocent birds. Mr. Montgomery was a stool pigeon.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

**Later from Europe.**  
New York, April 13.—The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool 31st ult., has arrived at this port.

The British Parliament had adjourned (as usual) over the Easter holidays.

Telegraphic advices from Bombay, March 9, report Sir Colin Campbell before Lucknow at the head of nearly 60,000 troops. An attack on the city would be made about the 10th. Several scattering encounters had taken place, in which the rebels were defeated with great slaughter.

The King of Delhi's trial is still progressing. The statement that he had been convicted and sentenced was erroneous.

The English ladies, prisoners with the Queen of Delhi at Lucknow, are reported alive and well treated.

Nothing of later date from China, but the mails bring interesting details of previous advices.

The frigate Mississippi was at Shanghai, and the Minnesota in Canton river. Martial law had been proclaimed at Canton. Commodore Reed was going to Moulin, until the time fixed for holding a conference of the four powers at Shanghai.

It had been reported that Count Persigny would become Minister of State and head of Napoleon's cabinet. It was rumored that Napoleon would again visit Queen Victoria. Commodore Reed was going to Moulin, until the time fixed for holding a conference of the four powers at Shanghai.

We have also a contradiction of the report that the Spanish government had introduced a project of law to abolish slavery.

From Melbourne dated as to February 15. The import markets continued depressed. The shipments of gold to England since last mail exceeded half-a-million sterling.

**COMMERCE.**  
Liverpool, March 30.—Sales of cotton three days 21,000 bales—including speculation 4,000, and for export 5,000 bales—holders prevailing on the market at a decline of 1/4 d. per lb.—quotations irregular.

The circular of Richardson, Spence, & Co. reports flour very dull, quotations nominal—western middling 21s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s. 2 1/2 d. Ohio, 23s. 2 1/2 d. Wheat very dull, and nominally advanced. Corn dull, and freely offered at 33s. 6d. a 34s. for all descriptions. Beef dull and quotations nominal. Pork steady at 70s. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard steady, with more inquiry, at 60s. Tallow dull at 14s. Sugar declining at 12 1/2 d. Turpentine firm, holders demanding 45s.

**MARKETS.**  
London.—Sugar dull, all qualities rather lower. Coffee firm. Tea unchanged. Rice dull. Tallow—quotations are barely maintained.

American securities are active at unchanged rates. The mail steamer Europa arrived at Liverpool on the 29th ult.

**Additional from California.**  
New York, April 13.—The Star of the West brings California mails of March 22. Left Aspinwall on the evening of the 4th. The United States ship of war Jamestown left the same port the day previously for San Juan, and connected with the Sonora, which brought back news of \$1,300,000 gold. Sugar quiet. Coffee steady. Rice, 10s. 11 1/2 d. Spirits of turpentine firm at 50s. 51 cents. Resin, steady at 15 1/2 d. Rice quiet at 3 1/2 d. 44 cents. Whiskey inactive at 21s. 2 1/2 d.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
April 13, 1858.  
The Editor of the Union:—

DEAR SIR: I cannot reply specially to the many letters addressed to me in regard to the bill to pension the soldiers of the war of 1812; and address you this note as the best answer that I now have time to make.

The bill has been read twice and related to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and made a special order for the 22d, 23d, and 24th days of this month, when it will be taken up and discussed; and I hope that it will be passed. Respectfully,

JOHN H. SAVAGE.  
A CARD.

**REPORTS GALLERY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
April 3, 1858.

Sir: In accordance with your request as to the violation of order in the gallery of the House of Representatives on Thursday last, "to know who it was that committed the breach of order," I have to say that I saw Mr. Edward Harte, reporter for the New York Courier and Enquirer, who was made to read the gallery, and the admission of the Speaker that the disturbance must cease, commence the disorder again by loud clapping with his hands.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
JAMES OWEN,  
Messenger in charge Reports Gallery.

Hon. J. L. Orr, Speaker House of Representatives.

**To the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives.**  
Edward Harte, the correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, who has a permit to occupy a seat in the reporters' gallery of the House, on Thursday, the 1st instant, was guilty of a gross breach of order and decorum during the reading of the gallery, and when called to order by the Speaker, he refused to obey, and a motion was made to clear the gallery, when the disorder was again renewed by said Harte by loud clapping.

Supposing that the disorderly conduct of said Harte was from temporary excitement, and not from a deliberate purpose to violate the decorum of the House and the authority of its officers, the Speaker subsequently sent for said Harte and asked him if he had any explanation to make for his disorderly conduct, when he replied that he had no explanation to make.

Believing that those who enjoy special privileges under the rules of the House and by the courtesy of its officers should not be allowed to abuse such privileges, I hereby revoke the permit heretofore granted to him by me, and instruct you to exclude the said Edward Harte hereafter from the reporters' gallery.

JAMES L. ORR,  
Speaker House of Representatives.

April 5, 1858.

M. O.—who took part in the Roman revolution, and who is now an employee of the Credit Mobilier of Paris was summoned the other day to the office of the procurator general, and asked if he had known Orsini. "I knew him very well by reputation," replied M. O.—"but I have never met him since." He then, though we may have met in the Roman Constituent Assembly. "That's what Orsini said," replied the procurator general; "but he has, nevertheless, appointed you his executor." M. O. replied that he was ready to accept the mission if he would show him the will. "The will we cannot give you," said the procurator general, "the law not admitting of such a proceeding." "The law not admitting of such a proceeding," said M. O.—"but I have never met him since." He then, though we may have met in the Roman Constituent Assembly. "That's what Orsini said," replied the procurator general; "but he has, nevertheless, appointed you his executor." M. 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